



Actions taken and future considerations due to findings of *Echinococcus multilocularis* in two Scandinavian countries

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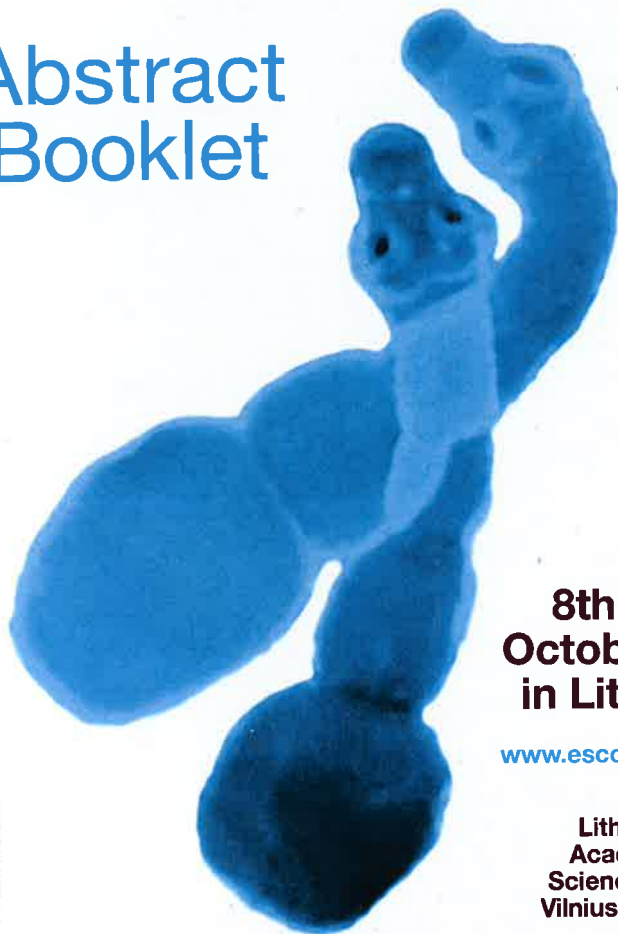
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Guest Speaker

Actions taken and future considerations due to findings of *Echinococcus multilocularis* in two Scandinavian countries

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When *Echinococcus multilocularis* was first detected in mainland Scandinavia in Denmark in 2000, surveillance was initiated/intensified in Sweden, mainland Norway and Finland. After 10 years of surveillance these countries all fulfilled the requirements of freedom from *E. multilocularis* as defined by EU, i.e. a prevalence in final hosts < 1% with 95% confidence level. However, in 2011 *E. multilocularis* was detected in Sweden for the first time and surveillance was increased in all four countries.

Finland and mainland Norway are currently considered free from *E. multilocularis*, whereas the prevalence in foxes in Sweden and Denmark is approximately 0.1% and 1.0%, respectively. *E. multilocularis* has been found in foxes from three different areas in Denmark: Copenhagen (2000), Højer (2012-14) and Grindsted (2014). Alveolar echinococcosis (AE) is not yet notifiable in Denmark, and the number of human cases is therefore unknown. In Sweden, *E. multilocularis* has been found in foxes in three areas, Västra Götaland, Södermanland and Dalarna Counties (2011) and in an intermediate host in Södermanland County (2014). Two cases of AE have been reported in humans (2012), both infected abroad. No cases of *E. multilocularis* or AE have been reported in Finland and Norway. Recommendations and future considerations will be further discussed.

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- What makes EM notifiable in DK?
- Project.